VOLIFSDONF, N. YU.

Pamirs - Fungi

Pamir fungi. Vest. ven. i derm., No. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952 1953, Uncl.

S/169/63/000/001/061/062 D218/D307

AUTHORS:

Vol'fshteyn, P.M., Sayganov, E.A. and Balashev, A.N.

TITLE:

Application of the method of selective logging

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 35, abstract 10201 (Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1962,

no. 8, 35-40)

TEXT: The method of selective logging (FFK-C (GGK-S)) was introduced at all polymetallic deposits of Karamazar. The efficiency of electrical logging at these deposits is low. At the same time, the field conditions are more favorable for the application of GGK-S, the results of which are recorded by KPT (KRT) radiometers with a time constant of 1 sec, probe length of 20 cm, and incorporating the BC -14 (VS-14) counter and a 10 μ G Se⁷⁵ source. The container with the counter and source is screened on all sides by lead, except for the wall facing the borehole, and is pressed against the latter by means of a special spring. In the case of density logging (TTK-II (GGK-P)) use is made of a 50 μ C

Card 1/2

Application of the method ...

S/169/63/000/001/061/062 D218/D307

Co⁶⁰ source with a probe length of 36 cm. A correlation was found between the GGK-S and GGK-P readings and the percentage lead content. The presence of Ba-enriched ores and the instability of borehole walls are unfavorable for GGK. At a number of deposits, the application of GGK-S and GGK-P laid the foundations for coreless drilling.

Abstracter's note: Complete translation 7

Card 2/2

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

BALASHEV, A.N.; VOL'FSHTEYN, P.M.

Practice of using the correlation method in Karamazar complex ore deposits. Uch. zap. SAIGIMSa no.8:235-241 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Severnaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya Upravleniya geologii i okhrany nedr TadzhSSR.

VOL'FSHTEYN, P.M.; SAYGANOV, E.A.; BALASHEV, A.N.

Use of the selective logging method. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 (MIRA 15:8) no.8:35-40 Ag '62.

1. Severnaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya.
(Radioactive prospecting)

VOLIFSON, and MURATOVA,

"Isolation and selection of the most active cultures of anaerobic warm flax-retting," Mikrobiologiya, 9, p 672, 1940.

L 25381-65 ENT(1)/EPA(v)-2/EEC(t) Pi-4/Pab-10

ACCESSION NR: AP5003415

\$/0181/65/007/001/0075/0080

AUTHOR: Vol'fson, A. A.; Gorodetskiy, S. M.; Subashiyev, V. K.

TITLE: Investigation of the photoconductivity of strongly doped & p-silicon

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 75-80

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, photoconductivity, diffusion length, carrier lifetime, forbidden band

ABSTRACT: The diffusion length $L_{\rm m}$ of the minority carriers was determined from the photoconductivity spectrum of boron-doped psilicon with specific resistivity from 0.0038 to 0.65 ohm-cm, corresponding to an impurity concentration from 4.1 x 10^{19} to 2.7 x 10^{16} cm⁻³. The measurements were made with irregularly shaped samples provided with current and probe contacts, as shown in Fig. 1 of the Ehclosure. Resonant circuits operating at 1330 and 9 cps

Card 1/43

L 25381-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5003415

New methods for the determination of were used for the measurement. the diffusion length from the experimental data are described. lifetimes of the excess carriers were measured and found to differ by several orders of magnitude. Since the results show that the minority-carrier lifetime changes very little in the impurity concentration range 1.3 \times 10^{18} -4.1 \times 10^{19} cm⁻³, it is concluded that the impurity atoms do not produce effective recombination centers in the silicon, that impact or radiative recombination does not play a noticeable role in this case, and that the most probable is the Shockley-Read recombination, in which the lifetimes are determined by the recombination properties of the random impurities which enter into the material during the preparation. The appreciable difference obtained between the excess-carrier lifetime determined from the photosignal magnitude and the minority-carrier lifetime obtained from the spectral distribution of the photoconductivity can be satisfactorily attributed to the fact that the lifetime of the excess holes is greatly increased by the influence

Card 2/4

L 25381-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003415

The procedure employed to determine the diffusion length of the minority carriers can be used also in the presence of adhesion, and the concentration of the adhesion centers and their energy position in the forbidden band are determined from the nonlinearity of the light vs current curves. The range of adhesion center concentration is found to be 6 x 1013_5 x 1016 cm-3. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED:

NO REF SOV:

24Jun64

006

ENCL:

SUB CODE: SS, OP

004 OTHER:

ATD PRESS: 3182

Card 3/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860510003-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

L 16122-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AFETR/IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5000689 S/0181/64/006/012/3732/3734

AUTHORS: Vol'fson, A. A.; Zhdanovich, N. S.; Subashiyev, V. K.

TITLE: Quantum yield of internal photoeffect in pesilicon doped with boron

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 3732-3734

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, boron, doping, quantum yield, internal photoeffect, intrinsic absorption

ABSTRACT: The method of Subashiyev (FTT v. 6, 1958, 1964) was used to determine the quantum yield β of the internal photoeffect of psilicon with different boron concentration. The purpose of the investigation was to check experimentally on the proposed method and to obtain the dependence of β on the wavelength λ . The measurements were made in the region of long-wave edge of intrinsic absorption. The experimental results are compared with those calculated by a

Card 1/2

L 16122-65

ACCESSION NK: AP5000689

formula derived by Subashiyev in another paper (with G. B. Dubrov-skiy, FTT v. 6, 512, 1964) and with other published data. The good agreement offers evidence that the method is suitable for an experimental verification of the quantum yield, and also that the main mechanism of non-photoactive absorption in the investigated samples is absorption by free carriers, and that the degree of alloying does not affect noticeably the coefficient of photoactive absorption in the investigated concentration range if the wavelength is lower than 1.1 μ. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodníkov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Ju164

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS. OP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

VOL'FSON, A.B., inzh.; ZOLOTOV, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZOKHON, L.A., inzh.; NAZAROV, G.P., inzh.

Study the hydrodynamic characteristics of disk valves. Sudostreenie 27 no.3:28-31 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3) (Ships—Hydrodynamics) (Valves)

VOL'FSON, A.G.

Characteristics of a mass medical examination of the nomadic population of Chukchi Peninsula at a "flying ambulatorium". Sov. med. 26 no.6:115-118 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nachal'nik l-go Chukotskogo peredvizhnogo meditsinskogo otryada. (CHUKCHI PENINSULA-MEDICAL SCREENING) (AERONAUTICS IN MEDICINE)

VOLTRON, A.G.

A review. Med. paraz. 1 paraz. bol. 32 no.62152 [1 -2 1/5]
(1170) 162]

VOL. FSON, A.I., inzhener; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, L.I., inzhener; BOGORAD, I.Ya., Kanddat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; FRUHKIN, P.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Increasing the corrosion resistance of zinc coatings of machine parts through chromate inhibition] Povyshenie korrozionnoi stoikosti tsinko ykh pokrytii detalei metodom khromatnoi passivatsii. Moskva. Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry. (MLRA 7:8)

1953. 57 P. (Corrosion and anticorresives)

.. VOL'FSON, A.I.

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT ..PHASE I

AID 594 - I

TA467.V6 call No.: Authors: VOL'FSON, A. I. and BOGOYAVLENSKIY, L. I., Engineers Full Title: INCREASING THE CORROSION RESISTANCE OF ZINC COATING ON BOOK PARTS BY THE METHOD OF CHROMATE PASSIVATORS Transliterated Title: Povysheniye korrozionnoy stoykosti tsinkovykh pokrytiy detaley metodom khromatnoy passivatsii

PUBLISHING DATA

Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Machine-Building and Shipbuilding Literature No. of copies: 2,000 No. pp.: 60 Date: 1953

Editor-in-Chief: Tsal, K. I. Editorial Staff Editor: Bogoyavlenskiy, L. I. Editor-in-Ch Appraiser: Bogorad, I. Ya., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for engineers, technicians and foremen of galvanizing shops. It can also be used as a reference tool by constructors, technologists and workers of technical control sections and of standarization sections in enterprises for machine and instrument construction.

This booklet explains methods of chromate passivators for TEXT DATA zinc coatings, which lately have found a wide application in machine-Coverage: 1/2

Povysheniye korrozionnoy stoykosti tsinkovykh pokrytiy detaley metodom khromatnoy passivatsii

AID 594 - I

and instrument building plants in the Soviet Union. Experiments in the research of processes of chromate passivity of zinc coatings, performed in 1951-1952 are summarized. The first part of this booklet outlines conditions for obtaining chromate films on zinc coatings, shows the kinetics of their forming and growth in different chromate solutions, and the physicochemical properties and corresion resistance of chromate zinc coatings. In the second part, rosion resistance of chromate zinc coatings. In the second part, technological processes are given for obtaining chromate zinc coatings on steel parts and methods of control of the quality of coatings which are adopted in series production. Three appendices are added: method of analysis of cyanide electrolyte for zinc added: method of analysis of bichromate solution used to produce plating; method of analysis of bichromate solution used to produce passivity of zinc coatings; chemicals and anodes used in zinc plating processes with chromate passivators (with their All-Union Standard Numbers). The text is supplemented with many diagrams and tables.

No. of References: 5 Russian, 1948-1952

No. of References: 5 Russian, 1948-1952

Facilities: A great number of scientific workers are mentioned in the text.

2/2

VOL'FSON, A.I.

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 594 - I

PHASE I

7A467.V6 call No.:

Authors: VOL'FSON, A. I. and BOGOYAVLENSKIY, L. I., Engineers Full Title: INCREASING THE CORROSION RESISTANCE OF ZINC COATING ON BOOK

PARTS BY THE METHOD OF CHROMATE PASSIVATORS

Transliterated Title: Povysheniye korrozionnoy stoykosti tsinkovykh pokrytiy detaley metodom khromatnoy passivatsii

PUBLISHING DATA

Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Originating Agency: None

Machine-Building and Shipbuilding Literature

No. of copies: 2,000 No. pp.: 60 Date: 1953

Editorial Staff

Editor-in-Chief: Tsal, K. I.

Editor: Bogoyavlanskiy, L. I. Editor-in-Ch. Appraiser: Bogorad, I. Ya., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for engineers, technicians and foremen of galvanizing shops. It can also be used as a reference tool by constructors, technologists and workers of technical control sections and of standarization sections in enterprises for machine and instrument construction.

TEXT DATA

This booklet explains methods of chromate passivators for zinc coatings, which lately have found a wide application in machine-Coverage:

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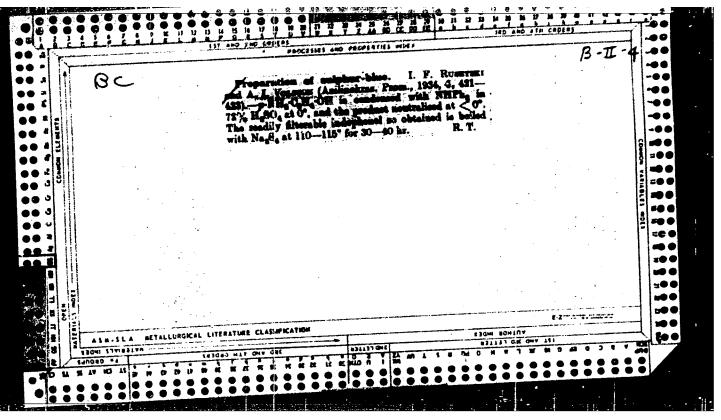
Povysheniye korrozionnoy stoykosti tsinkovykh pokrytiy detaley metodom khromatnoy passivatsii

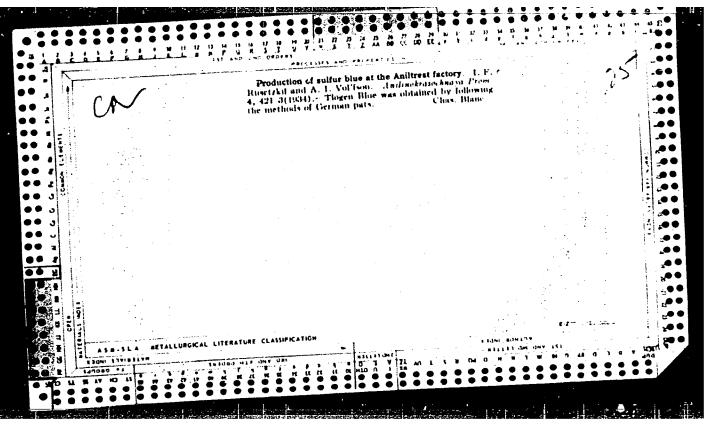
AID 594 - I

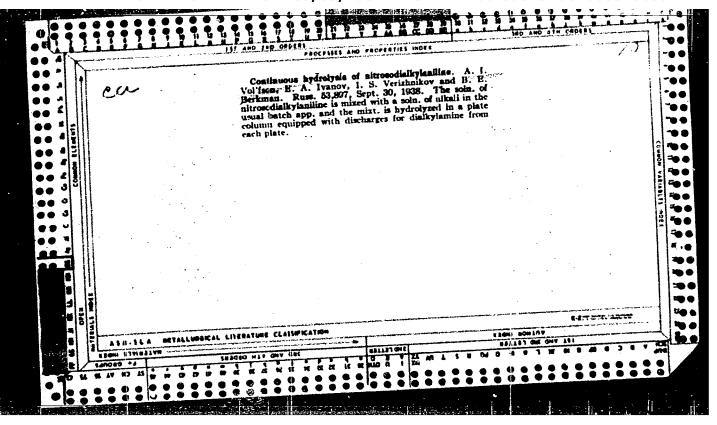
and instrument building plants in the Soviet Union. Experiments in the research of processes of chromate passivity of zinc coatings, performed in 1951-1952 are summarized. The first part of this booklet outlines conditions for obtaining chromate films on zinc coatings, shows the kinetics of their forming and growth in different chromate solutions, and the physicochemical properties and corrosion resistance of chromate zinc coatings. In the second part, technological processes are given for obtaining chromate zinc coatings on steel parts and methods of control of the quality of coatings which are adopted in series production. Three appendices are added: method of analysis of cyanide electrolyte for zinc plating; method of analysis of bichromate solution used to produce passivity of zinc coatings; chemicals and anodes used in zinc plating processes with chromate passivators (with their All-Union Standard Numbers). The text is supplemented with many diagrams and tables.

No. of References: 5 Russian, 1948-1952
Facilities: A great number of scientific workers are mentioned in the text.

2/2







CIA-RDP86-00513R001860510003-7 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001

AP6018007 ACC NR

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0118/0118

Vol'fson, A. I. INVENTOR:

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for anodizing intricately shaped parts made from aluminum and its

alloys. Class 48, No. 181940

Izobreteniya, promys lennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 118 SOURCE:

anodization, electrolytic deposition, anodized aluminum TOPIC TAGS:

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for anodizing intricately shaped parts made from aluminum and its alloys based on the use of sulfosalicylic acid. Oxide coatings with high electrical strength and corrosion resistance are produced by adding 30-50 g/L of oxalic acid to the electrolyte.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul64

> 621.357.8 UDC:

Card

B/080/62/035/011/011/011 D423/D307

AUTHORS:

Krokhv, V.V., Vol'fson, A.I., and Zakharova, N.R.

TITLE:

Electrochemical dissolution of rhodium powder in

hydrochloric acid

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 11, 1962,

2566 - 2567

TEXT: The investigation was carried out in continuation of the work of Yufa and Chentsova on the electrolytic dissolution of lump, chip and flake rhodium. About 3 gm of powdered metallic rhodium were placed in each of two 50 ml conical glass electrolysers followed by 25 ml of 12N HCl (S.G. 1.18-1.19). A cylindrical, high-purity graphite rod 150 mm long and 5 mm in dia. was inserted into each cell so that the ends penetrated the rhodium powder. The two electrodes were connected to a 127 v, 50 cps a-c supply, through an ammeter, a current regulator and a knife-switch in series and a connected in parallel. A bipolar graphite electrode 75 mm long and voltmeter in parallel. A bipolar graphite electrode 75 mm long and voltmeter in parallel. Electrolysis was carried out over 16 hrs. at Card 1/2

S/080/62/035/011/011/011 D423/D307

Electrochemical dissolution of ...

a temperature not exceeding 45°C and with a current density of 100 a/dm². After 8 hrs. a further 3 g of rhodium powder were added. The electrolyte was separated by decantation from undissolved rhodium. The rhodium was washed, dried and weighed and the quantity transformed to rhodium chloride was determined by difference. The rhodium chloride solution was concentrated on a water bath, dried at 110 - 115°C and ground up in a pestle and mortar. Application of this method to large-scale work is estimated to give solutions containing 200 g of rhodium chloride per liter for an energy consumption of 4.380 kW-h/kg product. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut khimi-

cheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High Purity Chemicals)

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1961

Card 2/2

\$/194/62/000/004/070/105 D295/D308

AUTHORS:

Ryazanov, A. I., Vol'fson, A. I. and Chigrinova, G. D.

TITLE:

The influence of ultrasonic oscillations on the pro-

cess of anodic solution of palladium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-5-40m (V sb. Primeneniye ultraakust. k issled. veshchestva. no. 14, M.; 1961,

139-143)

TEXT: It is established that ultrasonics intensify the process of anodic solution of palladium, owing to which it is possible to obtain more concentrated solutions of palladium chloride. A magnetostriction radiator, fed from a $y3\Gamma-10$ (UZG-10), is used. The frequency of the resonant oscillations of the radiator is 23 kc/s, and the area of the operating surface is 9 cm2. 5 references. / stracter's note: Complete translation. 7

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Vol'fson, A.I. Ryazanov, A.I., Chigrinova, G.D.

TITLE: Electrochemical Dissolution of Palladium in Hydrochloric Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, 1961, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 173-176

TEXT: The present investigation was made to establish optimum conditions for an industrial electrochemical method of palladium chloride production. By the method of electrolysis without diaphragm anodic dissolution of refined palladium powder was investigated to a concentration of 300-320 g palladium chloride in 1 liter of electrolyte. Anodic dissolution of palladium was already studied [Ref.1: M.A. Klochko, V.S. Luneva, Izv.sektora platiny (Reports from the Platinum Sector), IONKh, AN SSSR, 27,239-244 (1952); Ref.2: M.A. Klochko, Z.S. Medvedeva. M.Ye. Mironova, Izv. sektora platiny, IONKh, AN SSSR, 28,274-276 (1954)] but with great volumes of electrolyte, i.e., at low PdCl2 concentrations (6-8 g/l). These low concentrations are not interesting for industrial purposes. In the present work electrolysis was carried out in a glass cell using a Pt-wire cathode and as anode a graphite disk covered Card 1/6

S/080/61/034/001/014/020

A057/A129

Electrochemical Dissolution of Palladium in Hydrochloric Acid

with the refined palladium powder. Hydrochloric acid (0.3-11 N) was used as electrolyte. Temperature constancy was established with a TC -15 (TS-15) thermostat and the electrode potentials were measured using a $IIIIIB_{-1}$ (PPTV-1) potentiometer. Polarization curves (Fig.2) were obtained using palladium metal laminas (1 cm²) as anodes. Since the passivation of the anode depends on the solubility of PdCl2 in the electrolyte, solubility of PdCl2 in 0.3-11 N HCl was determined (Tab.1). Experimental results (Tab.2) demonstrate that with 25 a/dm² current density low current yields were obtained (66.6%), thus further experiments were made with lower current densities. Best results were observed with 6 N and 10 N HCl electrolytes with a current density at the anode of $D_a=6.25$ and 7.5 a/dm². In the zone of the catholyte during electrolysis HCl was added periodically to avoid a decrease of the current yield with time. Concentrations of 275 g PgCl2/1 were attained with a 92.5% current yield, but 350 g PdCl2/1 only with a 90% current yield. Optimum conditions for the electrolysis are at $D_a=6-7$ a/dm², electrolyte 10 N HCl, temperature 25-30°C. Maximum concentration of PdCl2 is 350 g/l, above this limit anodic dissolution of PdCl2 in 10 N HCl electrolytes with current yields Card 2/6

S/080/61/034/001/014/020 A057/A129

Electrochemical Dissolution of Palladium in Hydrochloric Acid

of about 100% is not possible. Corresponding to the obtained results the present authors conclude that the diphragm method is more reasonable for the industrial production of palladium chloride for the needs of the radio-electronic industry and palladium coatings. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1960.

VOL'FSON, A.I.; RYAZANOV, A.I.; CHIGRINOVA, G.D.

Electrochemical dissolution of palladium in hydrochloric acid. Zhur. VKHO 5 no.6:712 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.

(Palladium)

(VOL'FSON, A.I.; RYAZANOV, A.I.; CHIGRINOVA, G.D.

Electrochemical dissolution of palladium in hydrochloric acid.

Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.1:173-176 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

(Palladium chloride)

VOL'FSON, A.I.; KROKHV, V.V.

Preparation of tetramethylamnonium hydroxide from tetramethylamnonium iodide on an anion exchanger. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.1:223-224
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

(Ammonium compounds)

s/058/62/000, 002/021/053

AUTHORS:

Ryazanov, A. I., Vol'fson, A. I., Chirginova, G. D.

TITLE:

The effect of ultrasonic vibrations on the process of anode

dissolution of palladium

FERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1962, 43-44, abstract 26331 (V sb. "Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva", no. 14. Moscow, 1961, 139-143)

The effect of ultrasonic vibrations on the process of anode dissolution of palladium in a 6n. solution of hydrochloric acid was studied. It was TEXT: found that utilization of ultrasonic vibrations with intensity 2 watt/cm2 leads to appreciable depolarization of the anode process of palladium dissolution. Using ultrasonic action makes it possible to intensify the process of anode dissolution of palladium and to produce concentrated solutions of palladium chloride of the order of 500 g/l instead of the 300 g/l that are the limit for anode dissolution of palladium without ultrasonic vibrations.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KROKHV, V.V.; VOL'FSON, A.I.; ZAKHAROVA, N.R.

Electrochemical solution of powdered rhodium in hydrochloric acid.

Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:2566-2567 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

l. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

(Rhodium) (Hydroelectric acid) (Electrolysis)

VOL'FSON, A.S. (Leningrad)

Nonsteady creep of threaded jaints. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.2:
(MIRA 18:6)
124-127 Mr-Ap 16:

SOKOLOV, K.M.; YEVSTAFEYEV, S.V.; ROSTOTSKIY, V.K.; GRECHIN, N.K.; STANKOVSKIY, A.P.; BAUMAN, V.A.; BERKMAN, I.L.; BORODACHEV, I.P.; BOYKO, A.G.; VALUTSKIY, I.I.; VATSSLAVSKAYA, L.Ya.; VOL'FSON, A.V.; DOMBROVSKIY, N.G.; YEGNUS, M.Ya.; YEFREMENKO, V.P.; ZIMIN, P.A.; IVANOV, V.A.; KOZLOVSKIY, A.A.; KOSTIN, M.I.; KRIMERMAN, M.N.; LINEVA, M.S.; MERKENKOV, A.S.; MIROPOL'SKAYA, N.K.; PETROV, G.D.; REBROV, A.S.; MERKENKOV, A.S.; SHAFRANSKIY, V.N.; SHIMANOVICH, S.V.; SHOROVSKIY, L.V.; SMIRNOV, G.Ya.; SHAFRANSKIY, V.N.; SHIMANOVICH, S.V.; SHNEYDER, V.A.

Evgenii Richardovich Peters; obituary; Mekh. stroi. 15 no.1:3 of cover (MIRA 11:1)
Ja '58.

(Peters, Evgenii Richardovich, 1892-1957)

VOLESUN, A.V.

SOKOLOY, K.M. YEVSTAFEYEV, S.V.; ROSTOTSKIY, V.K.; STANKOVSKIY, A.P.;

VARENIK, Ye.I.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A.; SVESHNIKOV, I.P.; UKHOV, B.S.;

BAUMAN, V.A.; BARSOV, I.P.; BASHINSKIY, S.V.; BOYKO, A.G.; VALUTSKIY,

I.I.; ZAPOL'SKIY, V.P.; ZOTOV, V.P.; IYAKOV, V.A.; KAZARIKOV, V.M.;

LEVI, S.S.; MALOLETKOV, Ye.K.; MERENKOV, A.S.; MIROPOL'SKAYA, N.K.;

OSIPOV, L.G.; PEREL'MAN, L.M.; PETROV, G.D.; PETROV, N.M.; POLYAKOV,

V.I.; VATSSLAVSKAYA, L.Ya.; VAKHRAMEYEV, S.A.; VERZHITSKIY, A.M.;

VLASOV, P.A.; VOL'FSON, A.V.; VOSHCHININ, A.I.; DZHUNKOVSKIY, N.N.;

DOMBROVSKIY, N.G.; TEPIFAROV, S.P.; YEFREMENKO, V.F.; ZELICHENOK, G.G.;

ZIMIN, P.A.; POPOVA, N.T.; ROGOVSKIY, L.V.; REBROV, A.S.; SAPRYKIN, V.A.;

SOVALOV, I.G.; SOSHIN, A.V.; STARUKHIN, N.M.; SURENYAN, G.S.; TOLORAYA,

D.F.; TROITSKIY, Kh.L.; TUSHNYAKOV, M.D.; FROLOV, F.T.; TSIRKUNOV, I.P.

Andrei Valadimirovich Konorov; obituary. Mekh. stroi. 16 no.1:32 Ja 159. (MIRA 12:1)

(Konorov, Andrei Vladimirovich, 1890-1958)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860510003-7"

Sov/100-58-6-11/11

AUTHOR:

Vol'fson, A.V.

TITLE:

Journal of Belorussian Builders (Zhurnal belorusakikh stroiteley)

PERIODICAL:

Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva No 6 1958 pp 31-32 USSR

ABSTRACT:

The Technical Directorate of the Ministry of Building of BSSR (Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstvoe stroitel'stva: BSSR) published a book "Handbook of Various Experiences and Technical Information". The author discusses various articles from Sbornik No 3 1958. The leading article deals with the development of housing. Materials described in this Journal should help to increase industrialisation and mechanisation in the building industry. The group of plasterers of which A.A. Diglevich was the leader describes the method of application of thin-layer plaster work. 11,343m² of plaster work was completed by this group of 14 members in two months time. The chief engineer of Trust No 5, A.G. Tonoyan, describes the production of precast floor panels for industrial buildings. These panels (KSP) are 3m x 6m in plan and of prestressed reinforcement. An article

Card 1/2

Sov/100-58-6-11/11

Journal of Belorussian Builders.

Trust No.9 of blocks containing 18 flats constructed from large silica blocks. P.P. Timoshenko, head of Trust No. 12 and O.S. Plotkin cnief engineer of this Trust deal with the building of a telephone exchange "commutator" type DKZ-70 which includes 70 direct lines. In a further article an automatic switching-off of mortar suction installation constructed by G.A. Ruzhentsev a mechanic of UNR-11 Trust No. 3 is described. Yet another article deals with a new method of the removal of a reducer during maintenance of a mortar mixer. This idea was promulgated by G.A. Ruzhentsev. Engineer S.S. Baturan describes achievements of Moscow builders after visiting with a group of engineers of the Ministroy of BSSR. There are other articles dealing with descriptions of various building machines of foreign makes.

Card 2/2

1. Construction industry--Handbooks

WOL'FSON, B. I.

Energeticheskaia otsenka teplovykh potokov v energoustanovkakh (Evaluating the power of heat flow in power installations) Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1954. 150 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 6, Sep. 1954

VOL'FSON, B.L.; CHAYKO, V.S.

Mechanical press for baling textile wastes in the reclaimed rubber industry. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.11:45-46 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Bobruyskiy zavod rezino-tekhnicheskikh izdeliy.

A TOTAL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

VOL'FSON, B.L.

Programmed control of the feeding of rubber crumbs to the service bins of autoclaves in the Bobruisk Plant of Technical Rubber Goods. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.12:43-45 D *64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Bobruyskiy zavod rezino-tekhnicheskikh izdeliy.

VATSULIX, Pavel [Vaculik, Pavel], inzh.dr.; ARTEM'YEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.
nauk [translator]; VOL'FSON. B.M. [translator]; ENUMYANTS, I.L.,
akademik, red.; ZAKHAR'YEVSKIY, V.A., red.; PRIDAHIYEVA, S.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Chemistry of monomers] Khimiia monomerov. Pod red. I.L.
Knuniantsa. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry. Vol.1. 1960. 738 p.

(Polymers) (Chemistry, Organic)

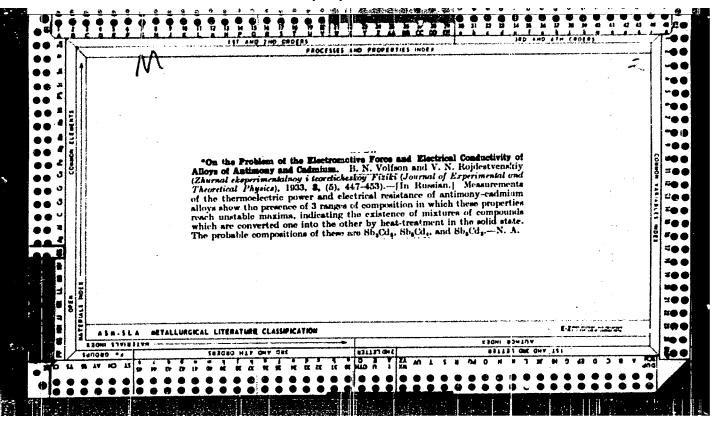
HAIS, Ivo, red.; MATSEK, K., red.; VOL'FSON B.M.[translator];
ZAPROMETOV, M.N., red.

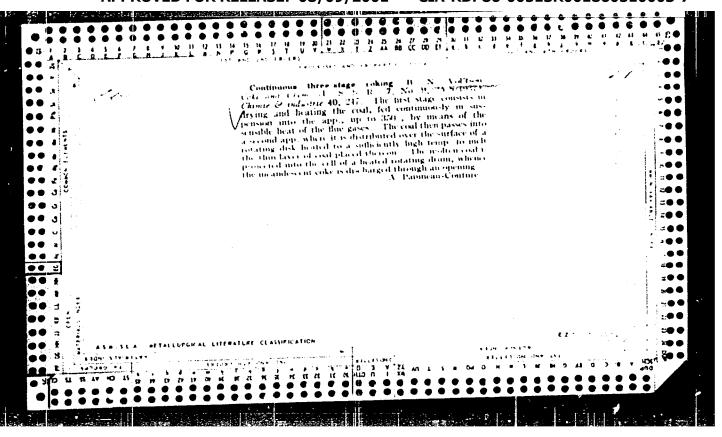
[Chromatography on paper] Khromatografiia na bumage.
Pod red. M.N.Zaprometova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry,
1962. 851 p.

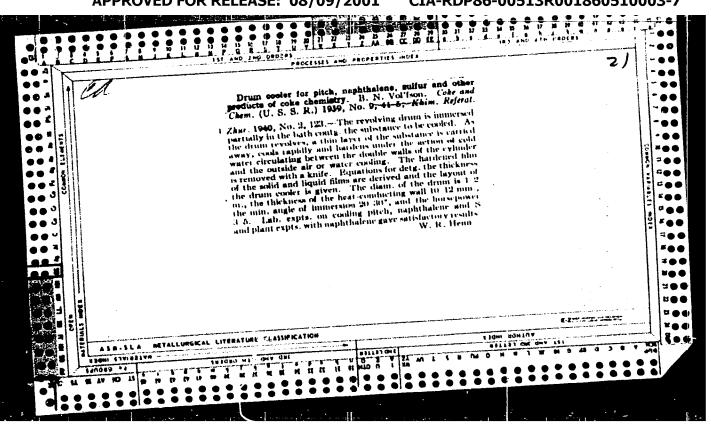
(Paper chromatography)

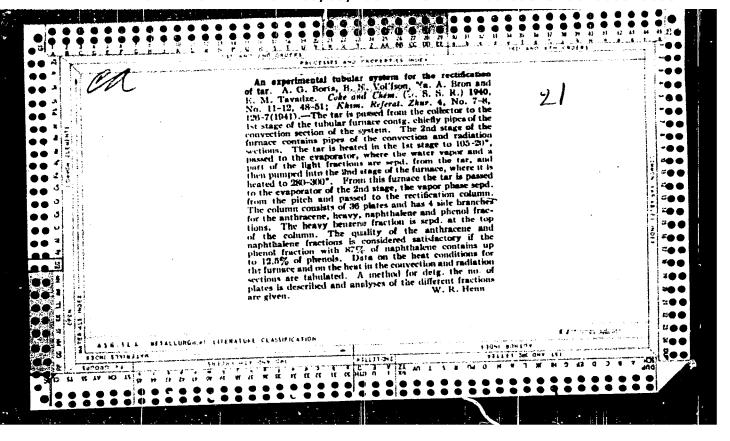
VOL'FSON, B.N.

Design of crystalizers for fused substances. Khim.prom. no.9: (MIRA 15:11) (Crystallization)









VOL'FSON, B.N.; PATS, B.M.

V.M. Tamarin's method for designing naphthalene fraction crystallizers. Koks i khim. no.8:63-64 '57. HLRA 10:8)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Crystallization) (Naphthalene)

<u>L.52334-65</u> ENT(1)/EPA(e)-2/EPF(n)-2/ENG(●)/EPR/ENA(1) Pe-9/Fs-4/Pt-7/Pu-k
	والمستعاصين وورالا إدور وبوستين
ACCESSION NR: APSO15649	UR/006L/6L/000/007/050L/0505
AUTHOR: Nol'Ison, B. N.	/2 8
TITE: Closed cycle of heat-conductor in	isparatory orystallizars
TOPIC TAGS: heat conduction, crystellizate Abstract: Continuous action column and in fractionating crystallization to separate conditions. A substantial shortcoming conditions. A substantial shortcoming simultaneous introduction and removal of tion to the number of sections. The author-conductor eliminating this defect description given of the cycle in the excrystallizer and the economic comparison cycle show that it achieves a consideral supplied and removed heat and therefore feasible use of fractionating crystalling formulas, and I graph.	section crystallisers are used trate substances under production of the equipment is the need for large amounts of heat in proportion considers a closed cycle of in crystallizer operation. The sample of continuous action section made of the closed heat-conductor widens the area of economically.

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ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: SS, TD
OTHER: ()CO, &.	JPRS
	OTHER: COO

VOL'FSON, B.N.

Application of crystallization for the separation and purification of aromatic hydrocarbons. Koks. i khim. no.10:58-61 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.

The providence of the providen

ZASHKVARA, V.G.; VOL'FSON, B.N.

Trend of the research on coal and its uses in many capitalist countries. Koks i khim. no.6:61-64 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut. (Coal)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860510003-7"

1. 12/1

Vol'fson, B. N., and Pats, B. M. AUTHORS:

68-8/23/23

TITLE:

Remarks on the Method of Calculating Crystallizers for Naphthalene Fractions, Proposed by V. M. Tamarin. (Po povodu metoda rascheta kristallizatorov dlya naftalinovykh

fraktsiy, predlozhennogo V. M. Tamarinym).

PERIODICAL:

Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.8, pp. 63-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is a criticism of the paper by V. M. Tamarin, published in "Koks i Khimiya", 1957, Nr.1. It is pointed out that in the formula for calculating drum crystallizers the original author made a basic error in the integration of the equation for the heat balance of the elementary layer in which the temperature difference (tk-ts") was assumed as constant. In fact tk (temperature of crystallization of the fraction) is constant, while ts" (wall temperature from the side of the fraction) is variable, depending on the film thickness. In the calculations of the box crystallizer, V. M. Tamarin did not take into consideration differences in the heat transfer from the

Card 1/2

surface of the liquid and through the wall. The review is

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68-8-23/23

Remarks on the Method of Calculating Crystallizers for Naphthalene Fractions, Proposed by V. M. Tamarin. (Po povodu metoda rascheta kristallizatorov dlya naftalinovykh fraktsiy, predlozhennogo V. M. Tamarinym).

unfavourable. There is 1 table, 1 figure and 6 references, all Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Vol. 5000, R.F., Mond. tekhnomick (Moskva)

1. Mondating three-dimensional sectional and solid thin-valled max-shaped elements. Issl. po tecr. socruzh. no.14:185-207 165. (MIRA 18:10)

VOL'FSON, B.P.

Study of the spatial action of composite structures. Dikl.
AN SSSR 149 no.1:54-57 Mr 163. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.Yu. Ishlinskim. (Mechanics, Applied)

VOL'FSON, B.Ya.; ZHUKOVSKIY, V.

Prevention of the occurence of breaks in engine valves. Trakt. i sel*khozmash. 32 no.6%45 Je '62 (MIRA 15:6)

1. Altayskiy traktornyy zavod. (Tractors—Engines)

KOLESINSKAYA, L.A.; VOL'FSON, B.Z.

Detection of intestinal microbes in soil. Leb.delo 7 no.11:9-10 (MIRA 14:10) N *61. (INTESTINES-MICROBIOLOGY) (SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)

KOLESINSKAYA, L.A.; VOL'ISCN, B.Z.

Determination of the fermentative capacity of intestinal bacteria. Lab.delo 6 no.2:51 Mr-Ap *60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Dorozhnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Pechorskoy zhelezney dorogi. (INTESTINES-BACTERIOLOGY)

KOLESINSKAYA, L.A.; VOL'FSON, B.Z.

Pouring agar into cups. Lab. delo 7 no.1:49-50 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Dorozhnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Severnoy zheleznoy doregi, Kotlas.

(AGAR)

KOLESINSKAYA, L.A.; VOL'FSON, B.Z.

Examining water for the presence of pathogenic intestinal microbes.

Lab.delo 5 no.6:36-39 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz laboratorii sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Pechorskoy zheleznoy dorogi.

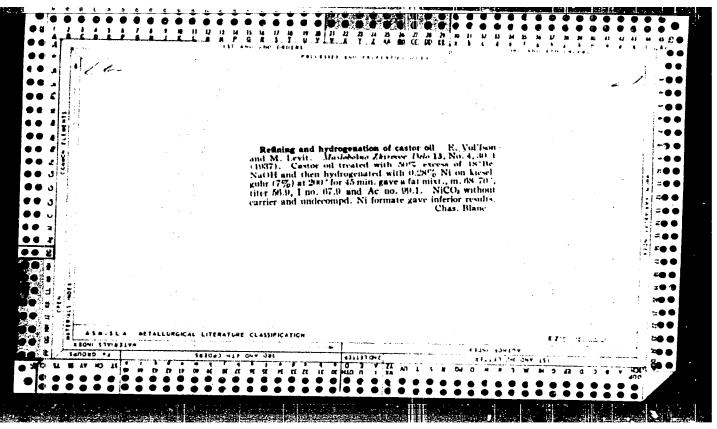
(INTESTINES--BACTERIOLOGY) (WATER--BACTERIOLOGY)

KOLESINSKAYA, L.A.; VOL'FSON, B.Z.

Use of placental blood in the laboratory. Lab.delo 6 no.6:35 N-D (MIRA 13:11) 160.

1. Dorozhnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Pechorskoy zheleznoy dorogi. (BLOOD)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860510003-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001



VOLIFSON, D.G., MARTYUKOV, P.D., veterinarnyy vrach

Brigades of communist labor. Veterinariis 41 no.718-9 31 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

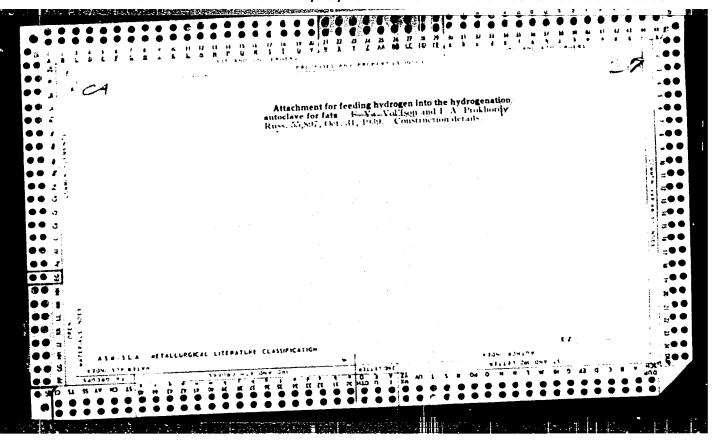
1. L'vovskoye oblastnoye upravleniye proizvodstva i zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov (for Vol'fson).

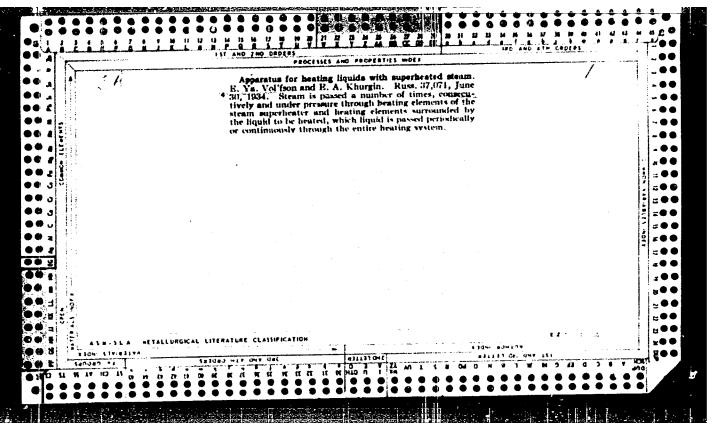
VOL'FSON, E. G.

"The Effect of the Exhaust Gas of Motor Transport on the Health of the Population and Prophylactic Measures." Sub 22 Jun 51, Acad Med Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscov during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55





BETEKHTIN, A.G.; VOL'FSON, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.; DUBROVSKIY, V.N.; YEROFEYEV, B.N.; KONSTANTINOV, H.M.; MATERIKOV, M.P.; SOKOLOV, G.A.; STRAKHOV, N.M.; TATARINOV, P.M.; TOMSON, I.N.; SHADLUN, T.N.; SHATALOV, Ye.T.; SHIPULIN, F.K.

Oleg Dmitrievich Levitskii; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.2: 3-6 Mr-Ap '61. (Levitskii, Oleg Dmitrievich, 1909-1961)

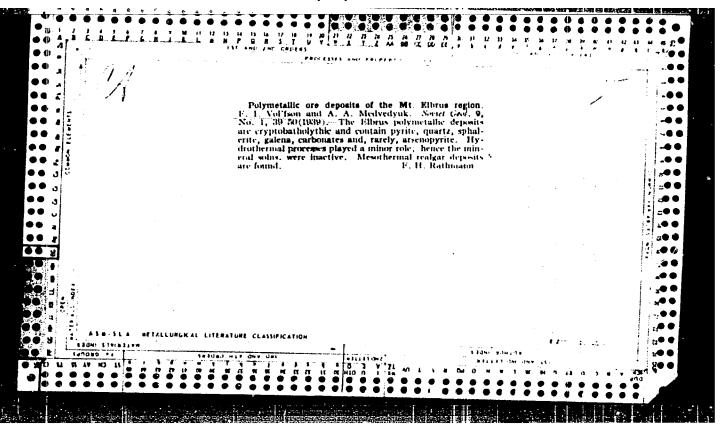
VOL'FSON, Fedor Iosifovich; LUKIN, Leonid Ivanovich; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

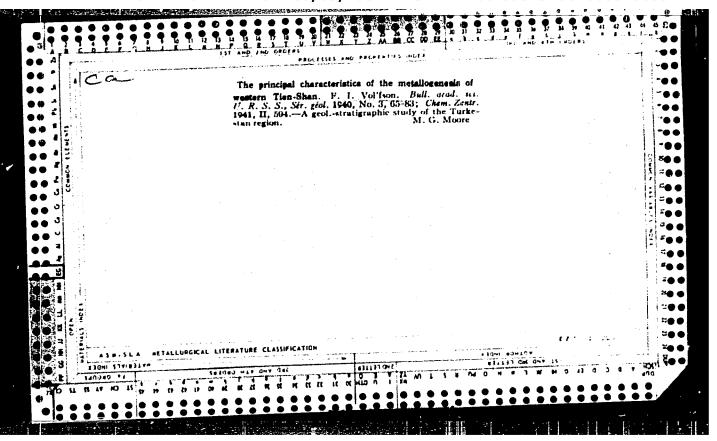
[What are ore deposits, where and how to search for them]Chto takoe rudnye mestorozhdeniia, gde i kak ikh iskat'. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 77 p. (MIRA 15:12) (Ore deposits) (Prospecting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860510003-7"

VOL'FSON, Fedor Iosifovich; BETEKHTIN, A.G., akademik, red.[deceased]; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red. izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems in studying hydrothermal deposits]Problemy izucheniia Problemy izucheniia gidrotermal'nykh mestorozhdenii. 2. izd., dop. i perer. Pod red. A.G.Betekhtina. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 304 p. (MIRA 16:1)





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VOLIFSON, F. I.

USSR/Geological Prospecting

Jan/Feb 1948

Ore Deposits Tectonics

"Some Results of the Study of the Structure of Ore Deposits of the USSR," F. I. Vol'fson, L. I. Lukin, 232 pp

"Izv Akad Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No l

Gives some aspects of studies conducted on the structure of endogenous ore deposits in the USSR. Authors present some concrete examples of ore deposit structures. In addition, discuss the localization of ore formation in connection with the development of structures, as well as the methods used in their study of the various structures. 41T44

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860510003-7"

VOL'FSON, F.I. quartz veins, some bematile barite arsenic, lead range and ore belts in the Urals. In west and central parts of the 700-km ore belt of North and zinc. deposits and, in the eastern part, wolframite zone in the north slope of the Turkestan-Altay metals and gold-molybdenum); an antimony-mercury three ore belts in East Zabaykal' (lead-zinc, rare cooper-zinc deposits along the Irtysh line; lead (sheelite) deposits. Tyan' Shan' there are lead, zinc and arsenous USER/Geology (Contd) Zyryanovsk line; copper along the Charyzhak line; zinc deposits along the Zmeinogorsk-Riddersk-"Iz Ak Nauk ESSR, Ser Geol" No 6 Deposits and Great Tectonic Disturbances, " F. I. Among examples given of this relation are: great Vol'fson, 10 pp: "Relation Between the Mineralization of Endogenic USER/Geology Polymetallic Deposits Ore Deposits In Karamzar there are wide Nov/Dec 48 Mov/Dec 48 44Te4/09

VOL'FSON, F. I.	Ore Deposits Tectonics Tectorics Tec	
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VOL'FSON, Fal'tel' Iosifovich

What are ore deposits, where and how to look for them. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geol. lit-ry, 1952. 75 p. (54-13900)

TN263.V6

1. Ore deposits. 2. Prospecting

VOL'FSON, F.I.; BETEKHTIN, A.G., redaktor.

[Problems in the study of hydrothermal deposits] Problemy isucheniis gidrotermal'nykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1953. 209 p. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Betekhtin).
(Mineralogical chemistry) (Ores)

BETEKHTIN, A.G., akademik, glavnyi redaktor; VOL'FSON, F.I.; ZAVARITSKIY, A.N.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S.; LEVITSKIY, O.D.; NIKOLATEV, V.A.; SOKOLOV, G.A., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyi redaktor.

[Fundamental problems in the theory of magmatic ore deposits] Osnov-nye problemy v uchenii o magmatogennykh rudnykh mestoroshdeniiakh.
[Glavnyi redaktor A.G.Betekhtin]. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1953. 615 p. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologicheskikh nauk. (Ore deposits)

VOLFISON, F.I. The Committee on Etalin Prizes for the Council of Ministers UCCS, in the fields of belience and inventions announced that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1972 and 1993. (Sovetakaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1974)				
<u>Name</u>	Title of Work	Nominated Co		
Betekhtin, A.G. Volf'son, F.I. Korzhinskiy, D.S. Zavaritskiy, A.N. Levitskily, O.D. Nikolayev, V.A.	"Basic Problems of Knowledge of Magmatogenous Ore Deposits"	Institute of Geological Sciences gcademy of Sciences USSR		
70: # <mark>-37504, 7 3</mark> 0. 3994				
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DETERTIN, A.G.; VOL'FSON, F.I.; ZAVARITSKIY, A.N.; KORZHINSKIY, D.Z.

LEVITSKIY, O.D.; HIROLITEV, V.A.; SOROLOV, C.A., redaktor,
doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; ALEKSEYEVA, T.V.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Fundamental problems in the theory of magmatic ore deposits]
Oenovnye problemy v uchenii o magmatogennykh rudnykh mestorozhdeniickh, 2-e izd. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955,
622 p. [Microfilm]

(Ore deposits)

VOL FSON,

USSR/Geophysics - Structural geology

FD-2583

Card 1/1

Pub. 44 13/19

Author

Vol'fson, F. I.

Title

Some remarks on G. I. Gurevich's article "So called mechanical analysis in geological literature", ibid, No 3, 1954

Periodical

: Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz, Jul-Aug 55, 384-386

Abstract

In the past 15-20 years several manuals on structural geology have been translated in Russian, in particular books on Lizs, Willis, Billings, Bolk, and Ferbern; which books make unsuccessful attempts to apply terms or mechanics to tectonics and also contain errors in the translation of individual statements, the definitions and concepts in some of the translations being absolutely absurb. This confusion in terminology is encounted also in individual Eussian manuals and textbooks on structural geology. G. I. Gurevich's article under consideration has revealed a number of absurdities observed in several published work, his critical comments here being of definite worth to Soviet geologists; he has however, charged without grounds all Soviet geologist with ignorantly applying mechanics to tectonics and with misunderstanding these principles.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860510003-7"

VOL'FSON,F.I.

Primary zonality in hydrothermal deposits. Zap. Vses.min.ob-va 84 no.3:387-388 '55. (MLRA 8:11)

VOL FSON, F.1.

VOL'FSON,F.I.

Some regularities in the occurrence of endogenous depostis of different genetic types. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk no.162:5-24 '55. (Ore deposits) (MIRA 8:11)

Control of the contro

15-57-4-4858

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, Translation from:

p 117 (USSŘ)

AUTHOR:

Vol'fson, F. I.

TITLE:

Geology and Origin of the Lead-Zinc Deposits in a Skarn Formation (K geologii i genezisu svintsovotsinkovykh mestorozhdeniy skarnovoy formatsii)

PERIODICAL:

Sb. statey Vses. zaoch. politekhn. in-ta, 1956,

Nr 13, pp 49-60

ABSTRACT:

The lead-zinc deposits in a skarn formation may be divided into two structural types. The lead-zinc mineralization in skarns developed by contact of silicate and carbonate rocks is represented by extended zones of disseminated ores and sheet-like skarn ore deposits. The minerals of contact bimetasomatic skarns (diopsidic-hedenbergite, grossularite, andradite, epidote, and sometimes wollastonite) form

Card 1/3

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15-57-4-4858

Geology and Origin of the Lead-Zinc Deposits (Cont.)

prior to mineralization; skarn minerals of the second stage-manganohedenbergite and anisotropic andradite--were deposited almost simultaneously with the sulfides. The second structural type is represented by the rich tubular ore bodies which were developed within limestones in places of intersection or junction of large shear fissures; these bodies are associated with skarns. The majority of Pb sulfides and Zn sulfides were separated together with quartz and carbonates after formation of skarn minerals of manganohedenbergite, andradite, ilvaite, and datolite. High temperature leadzinc deposits in skarn formation are distinguished genetically. Ore minerals occur here in paragenetic association with marganohedenbergite, andradite, ilvaite, and other skarn minerals. Deposits of the same formation, where similar associations do not occur, are medium temperature deposits. Here the sulfides of Pb and Zn were separated together with quartz, carbonates, and chlorides, which replace the skarn. Heating of the host rock, caused by small granited desired in the contract of the contract toid intrusions, predetermined the formation of the skarns. The lead-zinc mineralization was formed on the skarns and was separated Card 2/3

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15-57-4-4858

Geology and Origin of the Lead-Zinc Deposits (Cont.)

from them in time by tectonic movements. Nevertheless, the author believes that the heating of the host rock continued until the moment of ore formation. He bases his opinion on the paragenetic association of the skarn minerals with the ores. He thereby establishes a genetic relation between mineralization of the leadzinc concentrations in skarn formation and the small intrusions of granitoids, with which skarns are associated.

Ye. P. M.

The most important types of lead and zinc deposits. Sor. geol. no.53:152-169 '56. (MLRA 10:4) (Lead ores) (Zinc ores)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860510003-7"

VOL'FSON, F.I.

"Geological principles of exploring and prospecting for ore deposits." V.I.Smirnov. Reviewed by F.I.Vol'fson. Zap.Vses. min.ob-va 85 no.1:111-118 '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Kafedra poleznykh iskopayemykh Moskovskogo instituta tsvetnykh metallev i zolota imeni M.I.Kalinina. (Ore deposits) (Prospecting) (Smirnov, Vladimir Ivanovich)

VOL'FSON, F. I.

"On the Problems of Modeling Tectonic Phenomena," physicists L. M. Kachanov, Ye. I. Edel'shteyn, G. V. Vinogradov, G. N. Kuznetsov, M. P. Volsrovich, and A. V. Stepanov and geologists F. I. Vol'fson, V. A. Aprodov, N. I. Borodayevskiy, and Yu. Sc Shikhin

paper presented at the First All-Union Conference on Tectonophysics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 1957.

Sum 1563

YOL 1- 56 A.

AUTHOR:

Vol'fson, F.I., Kreyter, V.M. and Lukin, L.I.

11-11-6/9

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· TITLE:

Main Conclusions of the Study of the Structures of Ore Fields and Ore Deposits in the USSR (Osnovnyye itogi izucheniya struktur rud-

nykh poley i mestorozhdeniy v SSSR)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 11, p 58-81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

When studying geologic structures of ore deposits, Soviet geologists endeavored to establish regularity of ore fields within metallogen areas. In addition, conformities to established rules were examined in detail as well as the texture of all genetic types of mineral deposits. All mineral districts were studied by Soviet geologists in order to establish the existing relation between endogen mineralization and regional tectonic dislocations. The basic peculiarity of mineral zones which can be shown for many folded areas on small-scale maps, is manifested by the fact that mineralization takes place only within the limits of separate fields or belts, segregated by ore-free intervals of considerable expanse. Examinations have disclosed that intrusive rocks form relatively long-stretched massifs consisting either of narrow belts located alongside broken disturbances, or of separate mountain ranges of varying

Card 1/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860510003-7" 11-11-6/9

Main Conclusions of the Study of the Structures of Ore Fields and Ore Deposits in the USSR

dimensions. Separate large alkaline and basic rock fields located on the fringes of shields and plateaus generally contain magmatic deposits of titanium, niobium, zirconium, rare earths as well as sulfides of copper-nickel ores. Separate intrusive mountain ranges in geosyncline regions of minor dimensions often contain ore fields of magmatic and pegmatite composition. Especially in the Urals, individual gabbroic intrusions, deposited in ancient crystalline layers and marble, are genetically associated with ore fields of titanomagnetites. Pegmatite fields of rare metals are generally found in zones of external contact, on slanting contact areas of intrusive bodies. In deeply eroded intrusions these minerals are often found in residual top layers. Interesting statements were made by Soviet geologists concerning the regularity of deposits of rare metals associated with quartz veins, found in conjunction with gneissenization of surrounding rocks. It has been established that such rocks are mainly associated with cupolashaped ultra-acid hypabyssal deposits. The structural-geologic conditions for the formation of magmatic and pegmatic

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11-11-6/9

Medin Conclusions of the Study of the Structures of Ore Fields and Ore Deposits in the USSR

deposits have been studied to a relatively small extent. For this reason the data submitted by V.K. Kotul'skiy and other geologists concerning the structure of sulfide copper-nickel deposits are of special interest. Thorough geologic investigations in the Monchegorsk area and other districts have shown that the forming process was accomplished in five consecutive stages. The latest structural examination conducted by E.A. Yudin have disclosed that the Tsaginsk titanomagnetite deposits on the Kola peninsula were formed in three stages. Gneiss formations containing tin, tungsten, molybdenum and other metals were studied by Soviet geologists. The author gives a brief description of the Bukukinsk deposits, with two schematic drawings. Examinations of the Tur'insk copper skarn deposits revealed a great structural variety of skarn deposits. According to V.P. Petrov and other geologists, the Tur'insk group of deposits consists of effusive rocks and limestones, folded into a sloping syncline fold. Concentrated ores are associated with places of intersecting pyroxenic skarn zones of near-contact schistosity, formed in casings of breaks. The author subdivided hydrothermal deposits, containing zink, copper,

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11-11-6/9

Media Conclusions of the Study of the Structures of Ore Fields and Ore Deposits in the USSR

gold, antimony, mercury and other metals into the following groups:

- a. folded structures;
- b. structures of pyrite deposits;
- c. structures of metasomatic deposits in limestones and dolomites;
 - d. crevice structures.

The basic material for the study of structures of ore deposits are geologic maps, from which the location of fields and the regularity of individual deposits within each ore field can be learned. Special attention is given to underground mapping. Additional methods employed are: micro-structural analysis, geo-chemical methods and the aerophotographic method. There are 8 figures and 112 references, of which 111 are Slavic (Russian).

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VOL'FSON, F.I.

Ore field structure criteria used in prospecting for hydrothermal deposits. Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. no.3:3-9 '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra poleznykh iskopayemykh. (Oredeposits) (Prospecting)

VOL'FSON, F.I.; KUSHNAROV, I.P.; LUKIN, L.I.; KHOROSHILOV, L.V.

Age relation between diabase-porphyry dikes and ore-bearing veins; reply to I.M. Mirkhodzhaev's article. Zap. Uz. Otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.12:115-120 '58. (MIRA 11:10) (Karamazar Mountains--Ore deposits)

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Practical guides to structural geology and geological mapping. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.7:128-129 Jl '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M.I. Kalinina. (Geology-Maps) (Geology, Structural)

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TITAN:

Structure Research of Indogenous Gre-Fields and Deposits

(Izucheniye struktur endogennykh rudnykh poley i

mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, 14.24 Nr 4,

pp. 42-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Endogenous deposits are formed as a result of the development of magmatic processes and include the

preponderant part of metallic-ores and non-metallic fossils.

amongst themone can differentiate between magmatic and pegmatite deposits which are formed by cristallization processes of magmatic masses, as well as hydrothermic ones which are formed by hot water-solutions. The essential magmatic deposits contain the main share of the following ores: nickel, cobalt, chrome, titanium, platinum, osmium,

tridium, phosphorus, and rare earths. The permatite deposits: mica, feldspars, beryllium, lithium, tantalum,

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columbium, thorium, rubidium, cesium, and others. Among

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· 我没有一点,一点本人,可以是"加州","加州","安全","安全"

the hydrothermic deposits one differenciates between: such of high, middle, and low temperatures. The first contain mainly: iton, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, partially gold, lead, zinc and other metals. The devosits of middle temperatures: copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, arsenic, bismut, sometimes cobalt, nickel, indium, cadmium, gallium, and others deposits of low temperatures: mercury, antimon, arsenic, gold, silver, partly, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, radium, thallium, and others. The dressing of ore increases annually which demands the discovering of new deposits especially in territories which are close to those where works are in progress now, as well as in new territories. For the solution of these tasks it is of great importance to know the mathematicall interrelationship of these deposits which depend on the geologic structure of ore-containing fields. The determination of the particulars of the geologic structure which influence the localization and the form of the deposits is the most important work. Furthermore, these researches and all factors which influence them are described in detail. It is emphazised that the

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